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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Pollman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. For further information call at Ticket Office. No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Mass-I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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Not the only three—not exactly a particular three—still, a distinctive three—just three big bargains picked at haphazard from the array of money-savers in The When's Boys' and Children's Clothing Department.

Something elegant—Cassimeres, Cheviots, etc., the very best styles, made to sell at \$10 and \$12, but the price tickets say they are going at \$6.84 now.

Fine quality Fur Beavers, Cassimeres and other high-grade goods, made to sell at \$7.50 and \$8. Now they are \$5.87. Chinchilla Reefers, made to sell at \$4.50. Choice,

# THE WHEN

EXCLUSIVE CHINA STORE.

Reduction Sale continues. Big Bargains in everything every day in the week. See our prices to close out. 74 E. Washington street.

# SATOLLI ON THE PRESS

THE PAPAL LEGATE'S ADDRESS BE-FORE THE GRIDIRON CLUB.

Distinct Impression Made at the Tenth Annual Dinner of This Famous Washington Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The tenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, given tonight, at the Arlington Hotel, was one of the most successful ever given by this club. Walter B. Stevens, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who was recently elected president of the club, proved a well-equipped presiding officer. Among the many prominent guests were secretary, Rooker; ex-Speaker Reed, Associate Justice Brewer, Major General Schofield, the German, Hawalian and Argentine ministers. William Edgar Nye, H. H. Kohlsaat, Capt. Frank M. Howes, of the Merchants' and Miners' Company, Baltimore; Senators Teller, Dubois and Gorman, and Representatives Hopkins, Weadock, Baker, Caruth, Springer and Cannon; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, New York city; Thomas Nelson Page and First Assistant Postmaster-general Jones. Many novel and interesting features of entertainment were introduced and the speeches were unusually bright and able, notably among them that of Mgr. Satolii, who had his first opportunity, since his residence in this country, of addressing the press. Mgr. Satolli's address, which was read by Dr. Rooker,

was as follows: "From Aristotle to the renowned author of 'L'Esprit Des Lois,' learned men have divided the functions of government into classes-the legi-lative, the executive or administrative, and the judicial-which are, in truth, but three activities of one and the same power which is vested in him who them, Now, however, an adequate division of the powers of government would have public opinion, exercising its activity through the organizements of the press. It is, consequently, great pleasure and honor to me to be with you this evening, feeling as I do, that I am surrounded by the rep-resentatives of this fourth power in the greatest and most glorious of modern republics—a republic emulous of the glory of those ancient times.

SATOLLI'S OPINION. "It is the public press which has the most general and efficacious influence in constructing, moderating, keeping alive and modifying, when necessity requires, public opinion. It is a question whether laws depend from the social dispositions of the people or whether the social dispositions depend from the law. In my opinion the dependence is mutual and consequently the legislative power cannot hold itself independent nor indifferent to the popular opinion, which manifests itself through the press. Man, as a social being, has three natural needs: The communication of his ideas; interest and participation in the government of the State to which he beongs; to be kept as accurately and promptly as possible informed of what goes on in the world about him. Nothing better meets these three wants than the public press. If man were left with the faculty of speech alone, none of these three needs would be satisfied. Books are, tis true, a useful expediant, but rather serve for general instruction than for the practical knowledge of the daily course of events and may fittingly be called 'the fixed press. Periodicals answer the need better, but not sufficiently, as experience proves. They may be termed an 'intermittent press.' The daily or public press, a continuous press, when well organized, has the advantage of being fully proportionate to the social exigencies of the human mind. "The practical life, not only of the in dividual, but also of the body politic, i a sylligism, the major proportion of which containing a general truth, may be found from the periodicals, but to draw the con-clusion belongs properly to the daily pub-lic press, which, day by day, describes the social life in its minutest details. And therefore, just as the conclusion of the syllogism contains in itself all the strength of the premises and is distinct from them so the public press contains all the force of general truths and of particular applications describing as in its proper field that which is done in practical life as well by the governing as by the governed. "Society is an organized body. The government is its head; the people its members; the military its veins and muscles;

its blood, the wealth which has its beginning and ending in the history of the people; morally and religion are its heart; the press may well be termed its lungs since it serves as the organ of public respiration. Or. again, I do not hesitate to say that in the body politic has that office in which the individual is performed by conscience and to define it as the organ of social conscience. RIGHTS OF THE PRESS. "Is it not the public press which at the proper time should make known to the makers of law what should or should not be done for the common welfare? Can any one deny to the public press the right, in matters which concern the people at

large, to estimate the value of public acts? And especially does this public press act as the public conscience since the mass of the people think, speak and act under the influence of impressions received from the daily papers so great being the importance of the public press, it is evident how much those who Sunday Journal

Sunday Journal

Sunday Journal

Sunday Journal

Sunday Journal

From the day of my arrival in America down to the present moment I have had every reason to feel pleasure with the press of this country, to conceive the most exalted opinion of it, to appreciate its great importance, to nourish for it feelings of sincere and imperishable gratitude. If you desire to know my mission among you you will find it expressed in the conditions enunciated for my favorable reception here, by a well-meaning but missed writer in the Forum two years ago—it is to help to teach the ignorant, to raise the

deficit is certainly 1800, and may reach considerable more. It was Mitchell's duty to receive from the newspapers the prepayment of postage, and, instead of turning over the full amount to the cashier, he diverted portions to his own use.

W. C. T. U. Polyglot Petition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Washington meetings of the World's National and District W. C. T. U. in connection with the presentation of the Polyglot petition are being planned on a very large scale. They will continue three days—Feb. 15, 16 and 17—while in the national counsel of women

fallen; to lead the guilty and penitent to an invisible and divine Savior, who alone has power to forgive sin; to console the sorrowing; to edify the believing; to promote righteousness, liberty, sympathy and the spirit of Christian brotherhod throughout the land. If you want to know what my mission is not you have it in the words of this writer, in which he explains what he thinks it is. He asserts that I am here to further the claims of the Pope to 'a kingdom of this world,' 'a kingdom which embraces the whole world,' 'all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.' 'In my own name, and in that of Leo XIII, who sent me, I repudiate any such purpose. And, when it shall please the Pope to recall me, trusting in the kindness and rectitude of the public press, as Samuel of old, on laying down the government of Israel, appealed to the assembled people to express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with his administration, so I shall not hestate to present to the press of the hestate to present to the press of the country the record of my labors and say, 'Judge me.'"

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONISTS.

to Be Held This Summer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 .- A Pan-American congress of religion and education will be held during the coming summer in the United States, to which people of all religious beliefs-Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew-in every country of North and South America will be invited. The congress will last one week and have two general sessions each day, and ten sectional meetings each afternoon. Many philanthropists and the highest dignitaries of church and State of North America have promised co-operation. Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., pastor of the People's Church, St. Paul, Minn., is president, and Mr. S. Sherin, who was secretary of the local executive committee of the Na-tional Educational Association at Asbury Park in 1894, and St. Paul in 1889-90, has been elected secretary and general promo tor of the congress. The time and place will be announced in a few days. It will likely be held in July, and as to the place there are several cities anxious to entertain t. Among those mentioned are Asbury Park, N. J.; Detroit, Toronto, St. Paul or Minneapolis, Atlanta and Atlantic City. Minneapoils, Atlanta and Atlantic City.
The railway companies have been asked to
make a reduced rate. The fixing of the
time and place has been referred to a
special committee composed of the president, secretary and Rev. D. Edwards, D.
D., Chicago; Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D.,
Akron, O., and Rev. David J. Burrill, D. D.,
New York city

New York city. plans of organization, which will be carried out in every State, province and county by full charge of the programme and all the matters regarding preparations. Among those who promised most hearty co-operation are Archbishop Ireland and many prominent Catholics; Rev. Bishop Mahlin N. Gilbert, D. D. (Episcopal), of Minnesota; Rev. Bishop J. H. Vincent, D. D., of Kanser, D. D., Park Bishop J. H. Huust of Washing. sas; Rev. Bishop J. H. Hurst, of Washington; Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., and President W. F. Harper, of Chicago University. There will be a meeting of promi-nent people held next week in Chicago to

further perfect plans of work. SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

## A. Peabody, of New York, Injured by an Overturned Sleigh.

J. C. Sipe and A. Peabody, a New York riding yesterday afternoon, Mr. Peabody receiving serious injuries. The gentlemen were enjoying a drive behind Mr. Sipe's blooded horses and were going east on Washington street. As they started to cross the L. E. & W. railroad tracks, they saw a train approaching and Mr. Sipe whipped up, intending to cross before the train came. They crossed in safety but as they did so the watchman ran out of his shanty waving his flag furiously, which scared the horses. They started to run, and while Mr. Sipe was reaching forward to gain a better hold on the lines, the sleigh was overturned throwing himself and comout on the horses heels, causing the animals to run away. Mr. Sipe was only slightly bruised but Mr. Peabody was picked unconscious, and carried into a near by, and Dr. A. L. Leatherman, who was passing, was called to attend him. He Leatherman reported last night that Mr. Peabody had sustained a concussion of the Peabody had sustained a concussion of the brain which will make his condition serious for a few days at least.

# ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Iwo Men Fatally Injured and Five People Seriously Hurt.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.-Two men were fatally and five other persons seriously injured in a collision between two electric cars, near this city, to-day. The motormen did not see each other until the cars were close together. William Rook, the motorman of the Nanticoke car, was pinned down in the wreck, and both his legs were broken. He will die, John S. Chappert, of Nanticoke, a passenger, had both legs and an arm broken, and died to-night. Mrs. T. R. Rupert, of Shickshippy, suffered a fracture of the leg; Raiph Schwartz, of Nanticoke, was badly cut about the head; Charles Thomas had his right leg crushed, necessitating amputation, and William Bennett and William H. Williams were injured by

Defnication in a Postoffice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.-A defalcasan Francisco, Jan. 26.—A defaica-tion has been discovered in the postoffice. Postmaster McCoprin became suspicious that all was not right in the newspaper de-partment, and he employed an expert to examine the books. The result was the discovery that M. Mitchell, the accountant, was short a considerable amount. The deficit is certainly \$50, and may reach con-

which will take place Feb. 19. It was expected that one of the afternoon sessions would be devoted to the presentation of the petition to a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives, but as all petitions signed by natives of other countries must meet Congress through the President of the United States all angements are making for a personal interview with President Cleveland. Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, Mrs. Helen M. Barker and other representative speakers are to take part in the exercises.

HAYWARD MURDER CASE.

Juror Newell Excused Because He Was Opposed to Capital Punishment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 26.-The jury in the Hayward murder case, which has been growing slowly but steadily during the week, received a serious set-back to-day by the successful challenge interposed by the State against juror Ira Newell, the first man who was sworn on the jury. This reduced the number of accepted jurors to eight when the work of examining veniremen was resumed. The challenge was the result of interviews published going to show that Newell had strong ideas on the subthat Newell had strong ideas on the subject of capital punishment, and that he had frequently stated his belief that the law should hang no man. Mr. Newell was himself put on the stand to-day. He admitted that he had decided opinions, but declared that he had intended when he took the oath to ignore them and do his duty. After further questioning the defense admitted the challenge and Newell was excused. John Denny, a carpenter, was accepted as a juror in place of Newell. The court then adjourned until Monday, when the examination of veniremen will be resumed.

# TALKS BACK

DR. PARKHURST AND OTHER NEW YORK REFORMERS CRITICISED.

The Political Boss Not in Collusion with Tammany-His View of What Makes a Good Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.-Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has returned from Washington. He has been away two days, and on his travels has evidently had time to read the papers and think. The result of his observations came out to-night, when he said: "With the indulgence of the newspapers," said Mr. Platt, "I should like to call attention to certain views of certain interesting matters. I know with what impatience the mere fact of my venturing to express an occasional opinion is received by some kind friends, and how they fling up their hands and cry out, 'who is this man? Why, heaven save us, he's a hayseeder. He comes from Tioga county. Is thy servant a dog that he should hearken unto the words of a man from Tioga county? Not on thy life," and then they bite one another and proceed to have a fit on the highway. "Out of consideration for these gentlemen

I shall be brief. Immediately after the No-

vember election it was viclously charged

that I should be found opposing the reform legislation; that I had always been more or less in collusion with Tammany, and that in order to secure results in the Legislature of personal, partisan or factional advantage to me, I had been generally willing to see the cause of good government sacrificed in New York city. These charges were utterly and abominably false. "So far as I have any influence it will be exerted to uphold Mayor Strong in all his good undertakings. He knows that this is say so now or hereafter. I observe that Dr. Parkhurst proposes to get up some mass meetings to talk at. Last Monday night he talked at a meeting of clergymen. They told him he was St. George, Oliver Cromwell and Martin Luther, and he gave them an exhibition of his greatness of soul by calling me a 'greedy, soff-steking cur,' and a 'selfish, inefficient, narrow-minded,

unscrupulous person, who was more objec-tionable than five Crokers.' "I will leave these expressions for every self-respecting. Christian man and woman to pass upon. If Mr. Parkhurst wants a series of mass meetings to make a series of this sort of exhibitions he is welcome to go ahead with them. He will wake up some day an discover that that is not the way to be great. Nor is it the way to affect legis-lation at Albany. Any citizen who understands how extensive a machine is required to put into operation the Australian system of voting, who remembers that in this city there are about one thousand two hundred different polling places, and that they all boxes, bailots, pens and luk, and thereafter be guarded for the protection of the voter. will realize that the plan of confiding this work to a bureau of elections is impracti-

"It could not be efficiently done, and it would involve the city in about \$200,000 of unnecessary expense for a totally inefficient service. But, even if it could be done, it would not remove the real objection to a single-headed police commissioner. For, whom the public must rely for the enforce ment of the law. The commissioner is bound to belong to one party or another, and the character of the service rendered by the police on election day affected by this circumstance. police on election day is sure to be pers that are now demanding a single-headed police commission and talking about g up 'anti-Platt' mass meetings, be-I have ventured to say that I am

opposed to such a commission, overflowed with indignatio, at Mayor Grant when he Police Board by making it a distinctly partisan body. I agreed with them then and "Dr. Parkhurst can call me a 'miserable cowardly cur' as often as he thinks it becoming. The Committee of Seventy, the City

ing. The Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government clubs and other bodies of citizens, good, bad and indifferent, well meaning or otherwise, can get up as many mass meetings as they like, but I shall continue to be opposed to any and every scheme which, without in any way promoting good municipal government, has the effect of menacing free elections. If this is bossism those who think so can make the most of it. I think it is good

# CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

Crop Is Estimated at 2,000,000 Boxes. Worth from \$1.20 to \$2.25 a Box.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 26.-The re cent killing frost in Florida has made the southern California orange grower jubilant, not that he rejoices over the misfortune of his brother orchardists, but because the frost has created a demand for southern California oranges unprecedented so early in the season. The demand began two months earlier than usual. Orders are pouring in much faster than they can be The orchards are carefully gone over and the ripe fruit collected and put aboard a car as fast as the weather will permit. Orange picking has been resumed all over southern California within the past few days and many cars of fruit will be moved by the end of the week. The crop was never in better condition. None of the fruit is ripe enough to be injured by late rains. The Co-operative Fruit change claims to have control of four-fi change claims to have control of four-fifths of the crop, which is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 cars or about 2,000,000 boxes. The exchange prices are from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per box for navels, according to quality, and \$1.20 to \$1.75 for seedlings delivered on the cars.

# INJURED BY CARELESS DRIVING.

Mrs. Metzger Knocked Down by a Team While Crossing Meridian St.

Otto Pranck, of 577 Shelby street, and Frederick Reddehase, of 527 Shelby street, were arrested yesterday afternoon for fast driving. They were going south on Meridian street in a wagon, to which which were hitched two horses, at a very rapid gait. Mrs. H. A. Metzger, of 985 North Pennsylvania street, was crossing the street in front of the Library Building when the horses dashed upon her, knocking her down, but throwing her out of reach of the wheels. The bystanders caught reach of the wheels. The bystanders caught the team while Mrs. Metzger was carried into a nearby store. She was found to be considerably bruised but not seriously hurt. The shock frightened her, causing her to faint, but she soon recovered and was sent home in a carriage. — e two men were taken to the police station by officer Balcom.

CLEVELAND'S HAWAHAN POLICY SUSTAINED BY THE SENATE.

Resolution Introduced by Mr. Vest Adopted by a Vote of 24 to 22, with the Aid of One Republican.

# MILLS CRITICISED BY FRYE

CHARGE AGAINST NEW ENGLANDERS ALMOST FIERCELY RESENTED.

Assertion of Democrats that Hawaiian Bonds Were Sold in This Country Denied by Minister Thurston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained in the Senate to-day by a vote of 24 to 22. The resolution was offered by Mr. Vest as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Mr. Allen and is as follows: "Resolved. That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute non-interference, un-less by agreement, with the affairs of other less by agreement, with the affairs of other nations and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation. That the administration of President Cleveland, in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations, deserves the approval and support of the American people." and support of the American people.

The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew, who voted with the Democrats. By a singular coincidence this one vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie had the vote been on strict party lines. The action today practically disposes of the Hawaiian question in the Senate, although it is expected to receive attention from time to time on the various pending resolutions cri-

leising the administration. A dramatic episode was injected into the early proceedings of the day by a spirited reply from Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Frye, of Maine, to the criticisms of Mr. Mills, of Texas, yesterday, on alleged mercenary motives inspiring New England Senators, on their support of Hawali. Mr. Frye was particularly severe in his arraignment of Mr. Mills, but peace was restored later in the day by mutual explanations. An agreement was reached that the bankruptcy bill should have the right of way until dis-

The Senate journal of yesterday's proceedings was so voluminous, relating to the Nicaragua bill, that immediately after the gavel fell Mr. Kyle secured unanimous consent to dispense with its reading.

Senator Hoar, asked that the rules of the Senate be considered to permit the presence of members-elect of the House on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Harris (Dmocrat, Tennessee) in the chair said that such was the rule, but Mr. Hoar said that some of the doorkeepers did not so understand, and so the Senate declared, at his request, the privilege should be extended. ing the Secretary of the Treasury to exerof paper currency in silver as often convinced that a systematic effect is be-

ing made to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. The resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, offered an amend ment to the sundry civil bill previding for the investigation by the Treasury Department of the destruction of the eggs of game fowls in the upper Rocky mountain region and in Alaska.

LODGE RESENTS CHARGES. Mr. . Lodge then rose to reply to the remarks of Mr. Mills yesterday that New England held Hawaiian bonds, and that that was the motive inspiring New England Senators in their interest for the Hawaiian republic. Mr. Lodge declared that the bond story was a miserable falsehood. The original statement purported to be based on a letter in the possession of a Democratic Senator. Mr. Lodge expressed doubt as to this, and said it would be an easy thing for this Senator to produce the letter. Mr. Frye followed Mr. Lodge and it soon became evident that the New England Senators were deeply incensed at Mr. Milis's speech and intended to resent it vigorously. Mr. Frye is one of the most bitterly sar astle speakers in the Senate and it is sel lom that he has shown his mastery of th line of attack so effectively as to-day, Mr Frye read, with ironical emphasis, the original charges that a Democratic Senator had received a letter from Hawali charging that cheap Hawaiian bonds were being floated in New England and that this was the motive behind the enthusiasm of the New England Senators for Hawaii. Mr. paused for a moment as he finished reading the charge. Then, turning to the Democratic side, said: "If any Democratic Senator now present has such a letter I ask him to send it to the clerk's desk and have it

The Democratic Senators looked at one another, but there was no reply. Mr. Frye proceeded: "If the Senator is not here, then I will ask him when he comes Mr. Frye turned his attention to the detailed charges made in the original article, quoted Mr. Mills and pronounced them them faisification throughout. He then re ferred to an editorial appearing in a New York paper to-day. "There is intimation made in this article of some peculiar dis-England Senators," proceeded Mr. Frye. "Then the names of Frye and Boutelle and, think, Sentors Lodge and Hawley are used with much suggestive absence and mixture of given names as to avoid direct charge. So far as the Frye family, of Maine, is concerned, there is but one that I know of, and I belong to it." and was directly addressing the Democratic "Perhaps," he slowly and with galling bitterness, "per-haps some Democratic Senator will present a letter that I am the one who has received Hawailan bonds in consideration of my

FRYE GROWS DRAMATIC. At this point came the most dramatic event in the Senator's speech. He read from the report of Mr. Mills's speech wherein the latter suggested that perhaps it would be well to have a senatorial England and her Senators. "I had hoped the Senator who made the suggestion would be here. I wish he were in the Senate now." said Mr. Frye, suggestively. Then raising his voice until it rang through the chamber, the Senator added: "But I now charge, in the absence of the Senator-I make the charge so he will read it in the Record-that he conveyed this information to the New York correspondents, that he himself is the Democratic Senator who has the letter." There was intense stillness through the chamber. "The absence of this Senator prevents me from saying more," continued Mr. Frye. "I will say the rest in his presence. I expect him to say to the Senate whether he gave this information to the correspondents; whether he has any information as to New England Senators having Hawaiian bond interest."
Mr. Frye declared that the only indebtedness of the Hawaiian government held outside of Hawali was one million dollars of bonds held in England, which command 1.3 and which the people of Hawaii have tried in vain to get back so as to hold them Mr. Frye then returned to the personal question between himself and Mr. Mills, who had returned to the chamber.

Mr. Mills denied, in reply to one of these questions, that he had given the informa-tion on which the New York newspaper story was founded or that he had had any such information in his possession until he saw this same story published, upon which statement the Maine Senator said he would withdraw the charge he had previously made in the absence of Mr. Mr. Frye then demanded to know whether Mr. Mills was correctly reported in suggesting an investigation in view of the charge that Mr. Frye had bought Hawaii bonds at 25 cents on the dollar

and was an anexationist, for the purpose of enhancing their value, to which Mr. Mills replied: "I think I did say something of that kind, but I said it in a spirit of playfulness. I surely could not have thought of charging him with anything so sordid and mean."

Replying to this, Mr. Frye remarked that he had supposed that he and Mr. Mills had known each other long enough for each to know whether the other would steal and that dropped the controversy.

VOTE ON VEST'S SUBSTITUTE.

VOTE ON VEST'S SUBSTITUTE. The vote was then taken on the Vest substitute amendment, which resulted in its adoption by a vote of 24 to 22, the vote

being as follows: Yeas. Irby, Jones (Ark.), Mindsay, Martin. Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Pasco, Pettlgrew, George, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walsh-24. Aldrich, Higgins, Allen, Allison, Kyle, Mitchell (Ore.), Peffer, Cameron,

Cary, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Sherman, Stewart, Teller, Wolcott-22. Mr. Teller characterized the amendment as inconsistent and misleading. The fact that Minister Stevens had been extra officious, if indeed he had been, did not justify the President in attempting to undo what the people of Hawaii had done. On the con-trary, it has been the policy of this government to recognize any government that could maintain itself. In view of these facts he was not willing to put in the records of the Senate an absolute falsehood. "And that," he said, "is what you do if you accept this amendment," and he added that he did not believe that all the Senators who had cast their votes for the amendment approved it in their hearts. After further criticising the course of the administration Mr. Teller said: "If the administration desires to go to the people again on this

tion Mr. Teller said: "If the administration desires to go to the people again on this Hawaiian question they will receive a lesson compared with which the rebuke of the last election will be a mere passing shower. It will be a sorry day when the people get another lick at them on Hawaii." There was applause and laughter in the galleries at Mr. Teller's earnestness, which was checked by the presiding officer.

The morning hour having expired, the Hawaiian question was laid aside. Unanimous consent was given that the bankruptcy bill should be the unfinished business until action was secured. action was secured.

action was secured.

Mr. Call rose to a question of personal privilege and read extracts from a Florida newspaper, alleging that Mr. Hill had withheld valuable public documents from distribution. The Senator made a general denial.

Mr. Chandler made an intensely humorous speech in which he sided with Mr. Call and suggested the majority party in the Senate should take up the matter so that steps could be taken to make the correspondent prove the charge. prove the charge.

At 3 o'clock the Senate heard eulogies on the late Representative O'Neill. Tributes of respect to the deceased were delivered by Senators Cameron, Frye, Sherman, Butler and Allison, after which, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

## The House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The House committee on foreign affairs to-day voted to report to the House a substitute for the resolution on the Hawaiian rebellion introduced by Mr. Storer, of Ohio. The substitute omits the personal allusion to the British minister at Hawaii contained in the preamble of Mr. Storer's resolution, and also the reference to the republic as an established and recognized government, which was deemed unnecessary. The substitute is as follows:

"Resolved. That the President be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives if not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence, documents or other information in possession of the government in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the government of the Hawaiian islands or in regard to any intervention by representatives of Great Britain to prevent by said government to those concerned in said rebellion who claim to be British sub-

Mr. Storer was instructed to report the resolution to the House and will probably

### do so on Tuesday. MILLS'S LIE NAILED.

No Hawalian Bonds Offered for Sale

in the United States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Minister Thurston was seen to-day relative to the statement that the Hawaiian government was selling bonds in this country at 25 cents on the dollar for the purpose of influencing a at the company's disregard of the rights feeling in favor of annexation. Mr. Thurston made the following statement: "There is no more possibility of such a thing being done by the Hawaiian government than by the United States government. By the law the Hawailan government can borrow money for two purposes only, namely: First, to repay postal savings bank depositors in case the treasury is unable to meet the de-

mand; second, for the purpose of constructing certain public improvements, such as wharves, roads, bridges, harbors and public buildings which, together with the amount to be spent for each are specified in the several acts authorizing the loans. So far from being troubled concerning financial matters, the provisional government was and the republic now is stronger in that department than in any other. The continuous balance in the treasury has ranged from \$200,000 to \$400,000. If it was true that the Royalists had not paid their tax it would make no difference to the treasury, as the amount which they pay is but very small. As a matter of fact, nowever, the Royalists have nearly all paid their taxes, the de-linquents being no greater in number or amount than usual.
"As to selling bonds in this country at

25 cents on the dollar, there is not a shad-

ow of truth in either of the statements. In the first place, the several loan acts prohibit the sale of bonds at less than 90 cents on the dollar, and in the second place the government has sold no bonds whatsoever in this country, as it has borrowed all the money that it needed right in Honolulu at 5 and 6 per cent., the bonds being sold over the treasury counter for par no discount no discount or commission being paid or allowed to any one. The net increase of the debt for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1894, was \$200,298, all of which was expended on the public works specified several loan acts. the government not been obliged to money for its current expenses, it had such a large surplus on hand from current receipts that it advanced from the current receipts in the treasury to the loan fund accounts \$82,693, which was expended on the specified public works, and also met a run of over \$300,000 on the Postal Savings Bank. At the end of the period deposits had reduced the amount so advanced from current receipts to the Postal Savings Bank The new financial result of the period may be summarized as follows: The government has paid all current expenses has built public works, authorized by the several loan acts, to the amount of \$289,-000, for which it borrowed in round num-bers only \$200,000, the remaining sum be-ing furnished from current receipts; has paid all bonds and treasury notes matur-ing during the period, amounting to \$35, 000; has paid all maturing interest on bonds, amounting to \$379,000; has repaid to Postal Savings Bank depositors he sum of \$219,000; has deposited in the sinking fund, to meet bonds maturing in the future, the sum of \$24,775, and closed the period with \$220,370 in the treasury.

"The government is now installing a pumping plant and additional water mains Honolulu to the amount of about \$150,-All of the pipe and machinery were bought in this country. It is also building a series of wharves, from 300 to 600 feet in length, to accommodate the large steamers now running to Australia and Japan."

# Negroes in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Eighteen adult negroes are in dire distress. They say they were induced to leave their homes they were induced to leave their homes near Keystone. Dowd county, West Virginia, on the promise of making \$7 a day in the employment of the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Oregon Navigation and Coal Company. They say they had to walk sixty miles from Roseburg to the mines at Beaver bay, where they earned only 90 cents a day with a reduction for board and lodging furnished by the company. When they protested they say they were branded as strikers and were ordered to leave. Neighboring miners paid their way to San Francisco, where they are living in poverty.

WILL NOT BENEFIT STRIKERS MUCH IN THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

Made Alternative, Instead of Peremptory, as the Employes of the

Brooklyn Car Lines Hoped.

A STRIKE LEADER'S VIEWS

MASTER WORKMAN CONNELLY NOT DISCOURAGED BY THE DECISION.

He Says the Fight Will Be Conducted for Twenty Years, if Necessary-Militia Not Yet Withdrawn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26 .- Judge Gaynor, today, issued an alternative writ in the application of Joseph Loader, for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Height's Railroad Company to run cars on its lines for the accommodation of the traveling public. An alternative writ gives the railroad the option to run cars according to the demands of the complainant or show cause for not doing so. This allows the defendant twenty

days to file an answer to the writ. In his decision Justice Gaynor reasserts the principle he enunciated in his earlier decision in this case. He declares that the company's plea that it is, by violence, prevented from performing the functions for which it has been created is not true. "I refuse," said the Justice, "to find that either the judicial or the executive branch of the government has failed in affording protection to this corporation. This corporation," the court continues, "has the right to get labor as cheaply as it can, but it may not, without a violation of the law. stop the running of its cars to try to beat down the price of legal conditions of labor. It was and is its duty to run its cars at the best terms it can make for the day. being at full liberty to supersede its employes from day to day or all at once, if it have enough men, at lower or better terms. Its chief duty is to run its cars, and all considerations of private gain to its stockholders must yield to that.

"There being disputes in the case as to some of the facts, the law makes it my duty to allow an alternative, instead of a peremptory, writ, but though the command of the people be less abrupt or peremptory in that form of the writ, it, nevertheless, issue the alternative writ, as that is the more moderate course, and should prove sufficient. Let, therefore, an alternative writ of mandamus in the name of the people of the State of New York issue, commanding this corporation to resume the operation of its roads and the accommodation of the public as fully and completely in all respects as it was doing prior and up

to Jan. 14, 1895." The news of Judge Gaynor's decision was received with mixed feelings at the strikers' headquarters at Mugge's Hall. Master Workman Connelly said to a reporter regarding the decision: "It might just as well have been twenty years as twenty days. Still, in a certain measure, it is in our favor. The roads must carry on their contracts and fulfill their obligations to the public, and in order to do so they must have the men, and these they have not got. We will carry on the strike if

it takes twenty days or twenty years. We will fight it out," "Will the strike be extended?" "No, I think not, It has gone far enough, and there is no necessity for spreading it any further. While I admit that Justice Gavnor's decision is, on the face of it, in favor of the companies, it is not a defeat for the strikers, who have a good chance yet for wining, but it is a great victory for the citizens of Brooklyn and a blow

of the community." At the headquarters of the strikers the big room was filled with men who had come from several quarters of the Republic. The men were a curious lot, the Cincinnati aggregation taking one corner, the Chicagoans another, while a contingent from Buffalo had a third, and representatives from other cities, in groups of varying dimensions, gathering in other parts of the hall. Master Workman Connelly remarked: "Cast your eye over the assemblage and see what you think of it." There were about 250 men in the hall, and their costumes and bearing betokened the adventurous man who was in search of work and willing to take anything that promised bread and butter. "We are sending these men back as fast as we can at the expense of the fund at the command of District Assembly 75, and they are glad to get back to their homes and their families," said Connelly. "I will only add that these men came voluntarily, with very few exceptions, to us to help send them home." It is said there are two carloads of men on their way from Chicago to take the places of strikers.

# VIOLENCE CONTINUES.

No Cessation of the Lawlessness That

Has Marked the Strike. BROOKLYN, Jan. 26 .- Violence and disorder continued to-day, the outgrowth of the street railway strike. It is impossible for the soldiers to cover every place where there is danger of an uprising, and the strikers and sympathizers are carrying on a guerilla warfare. The hope that all the soldiers, or at least some of them, would spend Sunday with their families has disappeared, for the attitude of the strikers indicates that as soon as the soldiers are relieved from duty there will be further scenes of violence. With the large force of 1,500 policemen, 1,000 specials, some 300 or more Pinkerton detectives and 7,000 of the State's best troops, the mobs continue their terrorizing work. It was reported that the men of the Seventh regiment would be sent home to-day, but in view of the petty rloting which has been carried on all the regiments of the First and Second brigades, except the Ninth regiment, will be kept here for several days. General McAleer said this morning that the troops will remain in Brooklyn just as long as there is trouble and that their presence demands it. The weather has been severe, and this morning the men marched around through the snow and slush up to their shoe tops. Many of the mobs are led by men who have no real interest in the strike, execept that they sympathize with the strikers.

About two hundred of the men who went on strike have gone back to work at the old rate of wages. At the offices of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad a representative of President Lewis said that between twenty-five and thirty of the employes have been taken back to work. Over one hundred letters have been received from the old employes asking that their cars be kept for them. In these letters the men say they need work, and would return, but are afraid of violence at the hands of their fellow-strikers, who are determined to remain out. It was also announced that no new lines would be opened to-day owing to the fog. The police captured eleven men shortly after midnight who were at work cutting